

Probable OSS CIA History of James Paul Donegan

I have written elsewhere my father was a close friend of Prouty, likely got help from the Kennedy's when his own family (mother and father) ended up in poverty when an accounting career was last about the time of the Great Depression while my mother was in the Dustbowl farm of North Carolina a hidden Kutschera child.

At the start of mass enlistment for pilots advertised by Jimmy Stewart at the coming of WWII he (my father) joined up and became a P-51 pilot flying recon likely for the OSS CIA and likely in the targeting of the atomic bomb drops, both operations he was a part of and he also stood in a tower in Nevada or New Mexico exposed to a blast.

After flying over Europe with the bombers and the retaking of Europe as its military industrial complex had been softened up and the Allies kept theirs intact with shipping between the US and England, then bombing Japan and the USSR finally bringing the surrender, he remained on active duty and likely was part of the Japan line against Russia and Asia including the Prouty run plan against Indonesia started in the 1950's in part on behalf of Australia.

For subversion and overthrow Japan and Asia allies has a better chance, beign Asians. Running that from Japan with less visible support if any from Australia made sense. There was likely intense Washigton D.C. and Great Brittain and perhaps Vatican support for the operation but most of it covert.

I assert that the planning of Barrack Obama JR for Indonesia was part of this and the collection of people in Japan in 1952 and on (including James Donegan) link much of this together especially since my father was exposed to radation and a test subject. Glorian too? Fertility studies? Eggs taken for analysis?

Prouty was commissioned as a reserve 2nd lieutenant in the cavalry on June 9, 1941, and began his military career with the 4th Armored Division in Pine Camp, New York. He was promoted to 1st lieutenant on February 1, 1942. He transferred to the United States Army Air Forces on November 10, 1942, and earned his pilot wings that same month. He arrived in British West Africa (specifically the British Gold Coast colony) in February 1943 as a pilot with Air Transport Command.

In the summer of 1943 he was the personal pilot of General Omar Bradley, General John C. H. Lee and General C. R. Smith (founder and president of American Airlines), among others. He flew the U.S. Geological Survey Team in Saudi Arabia, October 1943, to confirm oil discoveries in preparation for the Cairo Conference. He was assigned to special duties at the Cairo Conference and the Tehran Conference November–December 1943. He flew Chiang Kai-shek's Chinese delegation (T. V. Soong's delegates) to Tehran.[10]

At the Tehran Conference, between November 28 and December 1, 1943, the Soviet Union agreed to invade Japan "after the defeat of Germany", but this would not be finalized until the Yalta Conference between February 4 and February 11, 1945, when the Soviet Union agreed to invade Japan within 2 or 3 months.[1][2] On April 5, 1945, the Soviet Union denounced the Soviet–Japanese Neutrality Pact that had been signed on April 13, 1941, as now the Soviet Union had plans for war with Japan.

World War II officially ended in Asia on September 2, 1945, with the surrender of Japan on the USS Missouri. Before that, the United States dropped two atomic bombs on Japan, and the Soviet Union declared war on Japan, causing Emperor Hirohito to announce the acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration on August 15, 1945, which would eventually lead to the surrender ceremony on September 2.

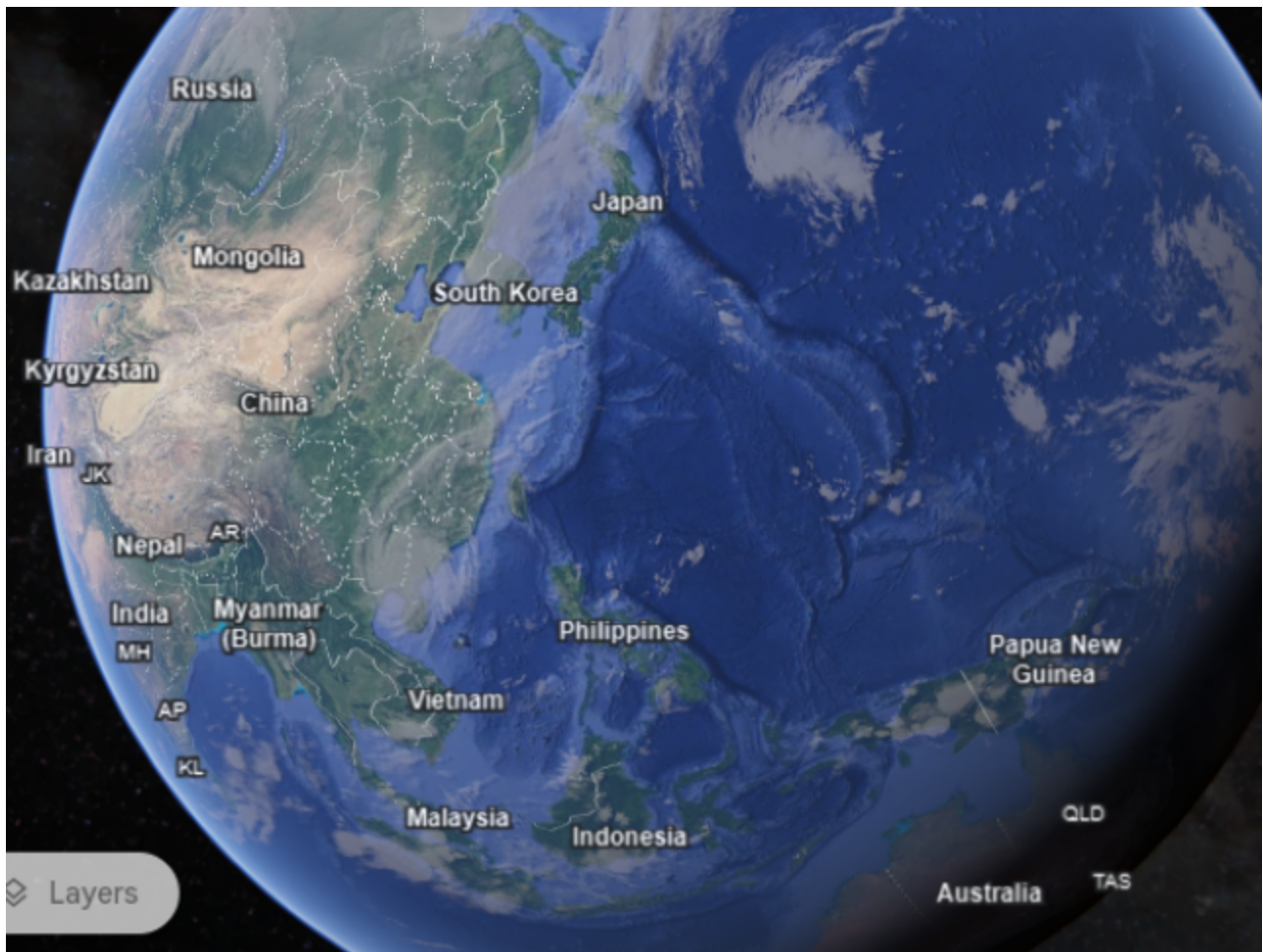
After the ceremony, Japanese forces continued to surrender across the Pacific, with the last major surrender occurring on October 25, 1945, with the surrender of Japanese forces in Taiwan to Chiang Kai-shek. The Americans and British occupied Japan after the end of the war until April 28, 1952, when the Treaty of San Francisco came into effect.

The Treaty of San Francisco also called the Treaty of Peace with Japan , re-established peaceful relations between Japan and the Allied Powers on behalf of the United Nations by ending the legal state of war and providing for redress for hostile actions up to and including World War II. It was signed by 49 nations on 8 September 1951.

Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between the United States and Japan - The 1960 treaty significantly revised the U.S.-Japan security agreement in the direction of greater mutuality between the two nations. The original 1951 treaty had contained a provision permitting the United States to use forces based in Japan throughout East Asia without prior consultation with Japan, made no explicit promise to defend Japan if Japan were attacked, and even contained a clause allowing U.S. troops to intervene in Japanese domestic disputes.

The Mutual Security Act of 1951 launched a major American foreign aid program, 1951–61, of grants to numerous countries. It largely replaced the Marshall Plan. The main goal was to help poor countries develop and to contain the spread of communism. It was signed on October 10, 1951, by President Harry S. Truman. [1] Annual authorizations were about \$7.5 billion, out of a GDP of \$340bn in 1951, for military, economic, and technical foreign aid to American allies. The aid was aimed primarily at shoring up Western Europe, as the Cold War developed. In 1961 it was replaced by a new foreign aid program, the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, which created the Agency for International Development (AID), and focused more on Latin America. [2]

The Mutual Security Act also abolished the Economic Cooperation Administration, which had managed the Marshall Plan and transferred its functions to the newly established Mutual Security Agency (MSA). The Agency was established and continued by acts of October 10, 1951 (65 Stat. 373) and June 20, 1952 (66 Stat. 141) to provide military, economic, and technical assistance to friendly nations in the interest of international peace and security, but was abolished by Reorganization Plan No. 7 of 1953, effective August 1, 1953, and its functions were transferred to the Foreign Operations Administration.[3] The act however, was extended by appropriators each fiscal year until the early 1960s.





Japan is as a Home Plate before USSR Asia and Auastralia New Zeland as bases 1 2 andn 3

